

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XV, NUMBER 9

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER 5, 1945

Allies Prepare for War Criminal Trials

Leading Nazi Figures, Indicted Last Month, to Face Prosecution November 20

NEW STEP IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

Results of Nuremberg Procedure May Deeply Affect Future Relations Among Nations

In the ancient German city of Nuremberg, the stage is now being set for what may well be the greatest legal drama in history. Indictments have been drawn up, defenses are being prepared, and, in a little more than two weeks, 23 Nazi leaders will come before Allied judges to answer for their contributions to the German record of aggression and misrule.

Among the accused are almost all the men who made the latter days of Hitler's regime the thing of brutality and terror it was. There is Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, former commander of the German Air Force, general of the Elite Guard, and chosen successor to Hitler himself. There is Joachim von Ribbentrop, who as Reich foreign minister, engineered the Russo-German alliance of 1939 and plotted many of Germany's other diplomatic maneuvers. There is the master intriguer, Franz von Papen. There is slave labor director Fritz Sauckel.

Key Nazi Figures

The men who held the most important administrative jobs in occupied Europe are there—Arthur Seyss-Inquart, whose oppression in Austria and the Netherlands is legendary, Hans Frank, known as "the butcher of Warsaw," and Wilhelm Frick, one-time overseer of Bohemia-Moravia. The top military and naval figures are there—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, planner of Germany's ferocious submarine campaigns, Chief of Staff Colonel General Gustav Jodl, and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German High Command.

Along with these men, the roster of defendants includes the men who developed Nazi philosophy, those who directed Germany's wartime economy, and those who, as Hitler's intimates, helped shape the master plan of world conquest. Hitler himself, Gestapo chief Himmler, top propagandist Goebbels, and Labor leader Robert Ley—removed by death or disappearance—are the only key figures in Nazism's inner circles who are not represented.

The Allied tribunal has also charged seven Nazi organizations with criminal purpose—the Reich cabinet, the Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party, the SS Corps, the Gestapo, the SA Brownshirts, the Army General Staff, and the High Command of the armed forces. Once the evidence on these organizations has been judged, standards will have been set for the prosecution of lesser Nazis. If the groups

(Concluded on page 6)



New era in international law

Reason or Violence?

By Paul D. Miller

Many of the tensions which prevail in the world today—and much of the violence—stem from the indisposition on the part of people to use reason in their relations with others or in their approach to public problems. From the most insignificant family difference to the greatest international dispute, there is a tendency to face the problem from a strictly personal viewpoint. It is partly a matter of pride, partly a question of ignorance or prejudice. Honest differences of opinion there may be on any given subject or dispute, but these can be resolved only if there is a disposition to take into account the views and interests of those with whom we disagree. We are all too prone to feel that we are right and others wrong. We make as little effort to examine our own position critically as we do to look at the other person's objectively.

The tensions of the present will become increasingly serious if the attempt is not made to change our approach to many problems. With conflicts in personal relations frequently leading to violence; with delicate national and international problems crying for solution, reason must replace prejudice if the world is to pass safely through the dangerous period ahead. No person or group can impose his will upon others. Such a person becomes a bully and resorts to force or winds up in a mental institution from sheer frustration. Such a nation threatens the peace of the world.

On the home front, too many groups are more inclined to insist that their position is unassailable than they are to admit there may be some reason or justice to the position of others. Many farmers insist that their claims must be met, irrespective of the effect upon others. Many workers make special demands which they refuse to modify. Many business and industrial groups close their ears to the views of others and will not be budged from the position they have taken. Many of us are highly critical of others because of race or religion. As a nation, too many of us are unwilling to look at the interests and views of other countries from the standpoint of the peoples and governments of those countries.

One of the basic tenets of democracy is the willingness to reach solutions through compromise. The interests, claims, and demands of each group are heard and examined and a compromise solution is worked out. No single group or individual can have its exclusive views prevail if democracy is to continue. There must be give and take in personal relations as in public. Only when we condition ourselves intellectually to the point where we as individuals, as members of a group, or as a nation, can examine critically and objectively our own views and interests, as well as those of others, can we hope to achieve the type of world for which we are all striving.

Labor-Management Parley Opens Today

Leaders of Big Organizations to Seek Formula for Industrial-Labor Disturbances

PRESENT MACHINERY SCRUTINIZED

Need Seen for More Effective Mediation Procedure to Handle Peacetime Disputes

Today, November 5, the long-awaited labor-management conference will open in Washington. Called by President Truman several months ago, the meeting will be attended by the nation's foremost representatives of labor, business and industry, and government. Representatives of such organizations as the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and other labor groups will sit down with officials of the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and with representatives from the Department of Commerce and Department of Labor.

Great responsibilities have been placed upon those who are attending the labor-management conference. They will undertake to work out a formula by which workers and employers can settle their differences in the months ahead. Failure of the conference to adopt an effective program may have serious results throughout the nation.

Permanent Machinery Needed

One reason why action must be taken on the vital question of setting up machinery to handle industrial disputes is that the War Labor Board is now winding up its business. This agency was created to handle disputes in war industries and succeeded to a marked degree in preserving industrial peace. But the War Labor Board was set up to deal with a temporary situation and cannot logically be continued for long now that peace has been restored.

It will be a difficult task for the labor-management conference to iron out the differences which prevail over the question of establishing appropriate machinery. Labor does not see eye to eye with management. All segments of labor are not in agreement. Certain business groups have their own ideas, as do representatives of government. But some compromise solution must be worked out if industrial turmoil is to be avoided.

In facing this problem, the conferees will try to build upon the machinery which already exists. They will not start from scratch because, over the course of years, the foundations have been laid for methods of settling disputes. It is important to know what machinery now exists in order to understand the proceedings of the labor-management conference.

The United States was one of the

(Concluded on page 2)

Labor-Management Conference Begins Work

(Concluded from page 1)

last industrial nations to adopt a national policy toward labor disputes. It was a mere 10 years ago that the right of workers to join unions was recognized by law. Before that time there had been labor unions, to be sure, but they did not enjoy the protection of a federal statute. Because of this lack, it was very difficult for workers to organize themselves into unions. Employers could engage in all sorts of practices to prevent such organization.

With the passage of the National Labor Relations Act, in July 1935, Congress recognized the fact that workers needed the guarantee of the right to organize. This law had the sole purpose of compelling employers to permit their workers to join

rates, overtime pay, hours of work, holidays, vacations, dismissal pay, safety devices, seniority rights, illness, the right of employers to hire, fire, or transfer workers with just cause, and provisions for the methods to be followed in settling disputes.

The National Labor Relations Board has the power to see to it that employers bargain collectively with their workers. It does not have the right to insist that they reach an agreement over terms of employment and sign a contract. The Board's authority does not extend that far. It frequently happens when negotiations over a contract are under way that no agreement is possible. In that case, the union may decide to go out on strike.

general public. Even when its services have been requested, it has no authority to make a decision which is binding upon either employer or worker. As Louis Stark, labor expert for the *New York Times*, has observed: "A conciliation commissioner, presumed to represent the federal government in all its dignity, is still compelled to walk softly into union or employer office, hat in hand, present his card, and meekly inquire, 'Can I be of service?'"

Even though the Conciliation Service possesses no legal authority to settle a labor dispute, its record of accomplishment is impressive. It must be remembered that for every controversy which leads to a strike, there are

organized labor in general and by many industrial groups. Both employers and workers feel that any legislation which forced them to abide by a decision handed down by an arbitration board would deprive them of their freedom of action. Workers insist that it would take away the one weapon they now possess to obtain their demands; that is, the right to strike. Many employers feel that compulsory arbitration would tie their hands in negotiating with workers and destroy their freedom to make contracts. It seems unlikely, therefore, that anything as drastic as compulsory arbitration will be approved.

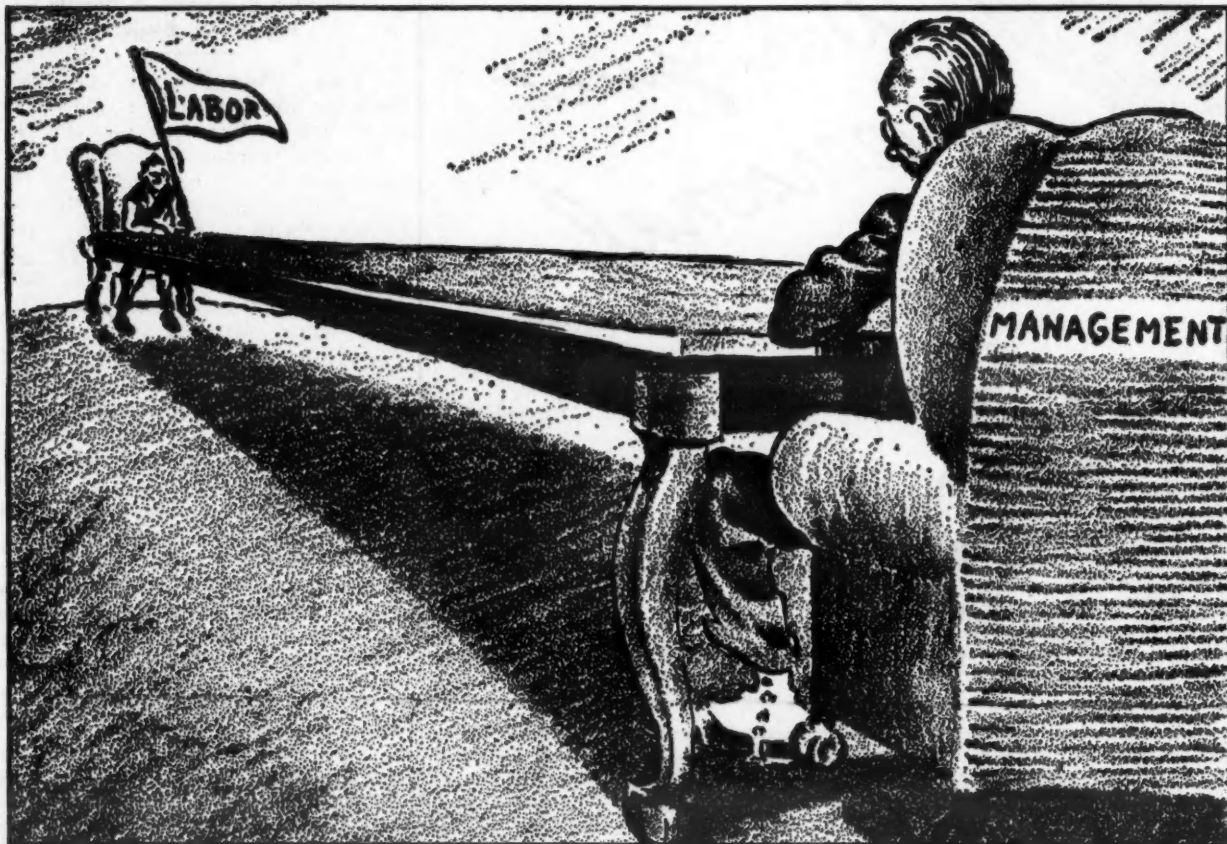
There are, however, many proposals which, while falling short of compulsory arbitration, would greatly strengthen the present machinery to settle industrial disputes. As expressed by one authority on labor problems, William M. Leiserson, former chairman of the National Mediation Board and former member of the National Labor Relations Board, the great need today is "to continue building the national labor policy from the place where the Labor Relations Act stopped."

Many of the specific proposals now under consideration are modeled along lines similar to those of the Railway Labor Act of 1926 which governs relations between the railroads and their workers and outlines clear-cut procedures for the settlement of disputes. That act requires that any dispute must be considered within 10 days by a conference of management and labor representatives. If this conference fails to iron out the difficulties, the dispute is then referred to an adjustment board on which management and labor are represented.

The next step in the procedure is action by the National Mediation Board. This independent government agency of five members tries to persuade the disputants to settle their dispute. It may even suggest a settlement, or it may propose that they agree to submit the controversy to arbitration, both parties to be bound by the decision. If this step is unsuccessful, the President may appoint an emergency board of investigation which must report, within 30 days, its findings and recommendations for a settlement. While neither side is compelled to accept these recommendations, no action can be taken for another 30 days.

The advantage of the machinery governing relations in the railway industry is that it provided concrete steps which must be followed from the moment a dispute arises until every possibility of settlement has been exhausted. Neither employers nor workers are allowed to act precipitately and each must follow the procedure outlined. At the same time, the freedom of either side is maintained should all attempts at settlement fail.

Whether similar machinery would be successful throughout all industry will be given serious consideration. It is certain that some procedure must be agreed upon if acute labor disturbances are to be avoided. With the dissolution of the War Labor Board, the country will be without a definite formula for settling disputes and will have to improvise a policy to meet each situation. There is fairly general agreement that such a lack of policy may lead to industrial chaos.



"Better get together"

UZANAS IN HARTFORD COURANT

or form unions and to bargain collectively. It became a great boon to American labor. Almost overnight, the number of workers belonging to unions soared. In 1935, at the time of the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act, total membership in independent unions was only 3,500,000. Today, it is between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000.

It is the function of the National Labor Relations Board, which administers this law, to see to it that workers are given the right to organize and bargain collectively. If the workers in a certain plant are organized into more than one union, the Board may determine, by conducting elections, which should represent them.

Once an employer has recognized a union as the agent which represents his workers, the process of "collective bargaining" is undertaken. This process usually begins with the drawing up of a union contract. Union officials hold a conference with the employer or his representatives to discuss the terms of the contract. So far as possible, the items covered in the contract deal with problems which might become the source of disagreement between workers and employer. The contract as a rule specifies wage

In the present wave of labor disputes, especially in the automobile and steel industries, the principal difficulty is failure to agree upon wage increases. The United Automobile Workers of America, representing the 350,000 workers in the General Motors plants, asked that a new contract be negotiated. In the contract, the union wished to obtain a 30 per cent increase in wages above those provided for in the old contract. The steelworkers' union made a similar request of the steel companies. In this instance, the demand was for an increase of \$2 a day.

One of the basic principles of collective bargaining is that the parties directly involved, that is, employers and unions, exhaust all possibilities for adjusting their differences by direct negotiation.

When the machinery of collective bargaining has broken down, the government may attempt to bring the parties to a dispute together. The special agency which has been created for this purpose is the Conciliation Service, a branch of the Department of Labor. But the Conciliation Service cannot enter the controversy unless its services have been requested by the workers, the employers, or the

dozens of disputes which are settled without a walk-out. For example, in 1940, a year during which labor unrest was widespread, the Conciliation Service handled some 2,000 disputes, involving more than a million workers, and succeeded in settling 19 out of every 20.

Despite the usefulness of the Conciliation Service in settling disputes in the past, it is recognized that in a period of acute tension between workers and employers, such as now looms on the horizon, more adequate machinery should be established. It will be one of the labor-management conference's duties to attempt to work out some agreement from the many proposals which will be submitted.

Many people believe that the government should adopt a policy of compelling labor and management to settle their differences. After all other attempts to settle a dispute have failed, it is argued, a specially created arbitration board should be empowered to consider all the points at issue and hand down a decision which would be binding upon both workers and employer. This is known as compulsory arbitration.

But the principle of compulsory arbitration is strongly opposed by or-

Leading Labor and Industrial Groups

If a meeting such as the labor-management conference, which opens in Washington today, is to be truly representative of the various groups interested in the problems with which it deals, it must undertake to gather together persons who can speak for as many organizations as possible. To a large extent that will be true of the present gathering, for key figures in labor, industry, and government will be there.

In addition to the two large labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, there will be representatives of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers of America, and of the independent unions which speak for railway labor.

Through their large national organizations, businessmen and industrial leaders will have a powerful voice at the conference. The two largest organizations—and the most influential—are the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Because of the important role which these organizations of business and labor will play at the labor-management conference and because of the influence they exert in general in our national life, we shall undertake on this page to give a brief description of each of them. These organizations and associations, as well as others representing other economic groups, have been referred to as pressure groups because they exert pressure upon the nation's lawmakers in the effort to achieve their aims.

Pressure groups have come to be regarded in the public eye as evil influences in our national life. It is true that many organizations do indeed use undesirable methods in achieving their objectives and work tirelessly for purely selfish purposes. It should not be supposed, however, that all pressure groups are necessarily guided by selfish motives. That each is attempting to promote the ideas of its members, there can be no



KEY FIGURES. Among the leading organizations to take part in the labor-management conference which begins today are the American Federation of Labor, headed by William Green (left), the United States Chamber of Commerce, of which Eric Johnston is president (center), and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, presided over by Philip Murray.

in a democracy; there must be a spirit of give-and-take on the part of all.

Now for a short description of the large economic organizations which are represented at the conference. All these organizations have their national headquarters in Washington:

United States Chamber of Commerce. In every community of any size, there is a local chamber of commerce. In 1940, the national organization was made up of some 1,500 local chambers, representing 7,000 individual firms. The total number of businessmen affiliated with the U. S. Chamber is estimated at some 900,000.

By and large, the Chamber of Commerce represents the smaller businessmen and business organizations—the merchants, professional people, industrialists of Main Street of Anytown. The local, state, and national Chambers of Commerce support all measures which they think will help business to thrive. They use their influence to keep taxes on business as low as possible, to prevent heavy peacetime spending by government, to restrain federal regulation and control of business and industry.

The president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce is Eric Johnston, a well-known electrical appliance manufacturer from the State of Washington. He has recently taken over an important post in the Hollywood film industry. His term as president of the Chamber expires next May. Presidents of this organization are elected annually.

National Association of Manufacturers. Insofar as any organization speaks for big industry, it is the NAM. This organization has a membership of 13,000 corporations and individual industrialists. It represents the leading industrialists of the nation. An affiliated organization, the National Industrial Council, speaks for 295 of the leading trade associations in all parts of the country. The NAM and its affiliate influence more than 30,000 corporations, employing more than five million workers.

The NAM, like the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, believes that business and industry will prosper only if the government does a minimum of regulating, controlling, interfering, and competing. It contends that manufac-

turers, if they are not too greatly burdened with heavy taxes and government interference, will expand their activities, employ more workers, and make the entire nation prosperous.

Ira Mosher is now president of the NAM. He is in the cutlery business and comes from Massachusetts. Every year a new president is elected by the NAM.

American Federation of Labor. Its present membership is reported to be about 7,000,000. It is made up of more than 100 individual unions, all of which have branch offices in most fair-sized communities.

The AFL members believe that national prosperity depends upon high wages for the nation's workers. They point out that industrial workers are by far the largest group of our population, and thus the more purchasing power they have, the busier factories will be in supplying their needs and desires.

Hence, the AFL favors government action to raise wages and to improve the lot of workers generally. It supports those political candidates who have voted "right" on labor bills.

The majority of unions in the AFL are composed of skilled workers. They are known as *craft unions*, for the members must engage in a particular craft in order to join them (see p. 8).

It is impossible for unskilled workers to belong to a genuine craft union, since they have no craft. But they may join the *industrial unions* in the AFL. These are composed of *all types of workers*, both skilled and unskilled, in each industry.

As we have said, the craft unions are in a majority in the AFL, and their leaders control that organization. The AFL industrial unions, however, are growing in number and strength.

The president of this organization is William Green, who has held the position for 20 years. An election is held every year at the AFL national convention, but it is always a foregone conclusion that Mr. Green will be re-elected.

Congress of Industrial Organizations. The CIO, like the AFL, works in every way possible to obtain higher wages for workers and to raise their standards of living. But these two

groups disagree over the way in which labor should be organized. As a matter of fact, the CIO was formed in 1935 by a group of eight unions which broke away from the AFL.

The CIO has concentrated its efforts on organizing the millions of unskilled workers in the great mass-production industries such as the steel, rubber, automobile, and similar ones. It has done this by forming *industrial unions*—by bringing all skilled and unskilled workers in each industry into large unions. It has favored this plan of organization rather than the craft system of organizing workers according to their particular skills.

The leaders of the CIO accuse the AFL of being more interested in helping skilled workers than unskilled. They claim that it represents the "aristocracy" of labor rather than the masses of workers.

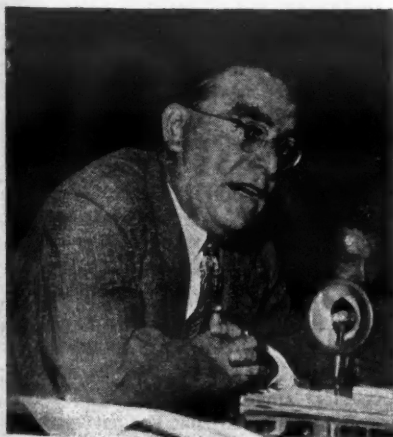
Members of the AFL deny this charge. They contend that their industrial and craft unions work together harmoniously in seeking better conditions for all workers, skilled and unskilled. They accuse the CIO of being too radical and of using tactics which will hurt the cause of labor.

The present membership of the CIO is reported to be in the neighborhood of 6,000,000. Philip Murray has been president since 1940. He succeeded John L. Lewis, whose miners' union then belonged to the CIO. Mr. Murray, like William Green and John L. Lewis, was originally a coal miner.

United Mine Workers. Because the CIO was for Roosevelt and Lewis bitterly opposed him, the United Mine Workers broke its relationship with the CIO in 1942. Mr. Lewis has since tried to get his union back into the AFL, the organization to which it originally belonged. Thus far he has not met with success. Many AFL leaders fear his ambitions for power, and they are afraid that his powerful industrial union, which includes all types of mine workers, might weaken the craft union leadership of the AFL.

The UMW has a membership of some 630,000. Most of these are coal miners, but there are about 100,000 members who work in chemical and related industries.

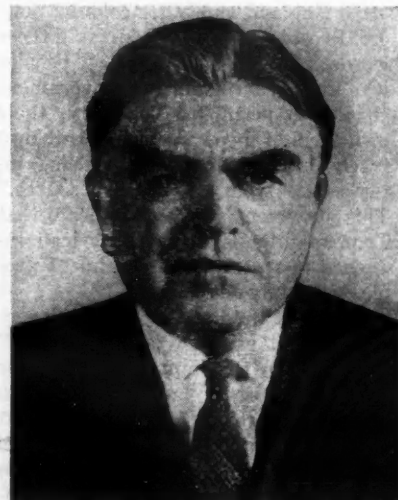
Independents. There are at present about 1,000,000 railway workers, post office employees, government workers and others who belong to independent unions not connected with any larger labor organization. Some of these are represented at the labor-management conference.



Ira Mosher
President, National Association of Manufacturers

doubt. Every group is inclined to think that its particular policies, if adopted, will benefit the country as a whole. Moreover, each is likely to see its particular problems much more clearly than those of other groups.

The big problem is to get the members of the various groups to understand one another's difficulties, and to get them in the habit of considering whether their acts are purely selfish or in the public interest. Conflicting group interests must be compromised



John L. Lewis
President, United Mine Workers

The Story of the Week



HUNGRY FOR NEWS. After years of reading only those stories approved by their Nazi masters, Berliners line up at a newsstand for their morning newspapers, which now give uncolored news.

U. S. Foreign Policy

The speech on U. S. foreign policy which President Truman delivered on Navy Day has been widely discussed and debated. Much of the speech was obviously addressed to Russia, but parts of it were directed at England and other colonial powers, and also Latin America. Some of the highlights were:

We seek no territory from the war other than bases for defense purposes. We have no aims "which need clash with the peaceful aims of any other nation." While the present disputes among the Allies are serious, they are not insoluble. We shall not even discuss the manufacturing processes of the atomic bomb with other nations, but discussions will be held with other countries in the effort to control its use. Latin American nations "must" cooperate for hemispheric defense. Our country is ready to throw its powerful strength behind the United Nations Organization—behind world co-operation and peace.

President Truman made it clear that we would not recognize governments imposed on any nations by foreign powers. He was referring, of course, to the small countries which lie along Russia's borders. Most of these countries are holding elections this month, and our State Department will decide whether they were held in a proper manner.

To England and other colonial powers, President Truman addressed these words: "We believe that all peoples who are prepared for self-government should be permitted to choose their own form of government by their own freely expressed choice, without interference from any foreign source." This statement seems to indicate that Truman intends to use American influence to see that the dependent peoples get a fair deal.

Critics of the President's speech contend that it was too "self-righteous," that it gave the impression that our nation is the only one following an unselfish course. They contend that there is plenty of room for criticism of our policies toward Latin American countries, the Pacific bases, the occupation of Japan, and the atomic bomb.

Despite these criticisms, however, the speech has been widely supported.

At about the same time it was delivered, President Truman entered into a new exchange of views with Stalin, using our Ambassador to Russia, W. Averell Harriman, as the go-between. As we go to press, there are hopeful signs that relations between the United States and Russia, after having reached a critical stage, may be improving. For one thing, it is reported that there is a prospect of the two countries finding a solution to their differences over the occupation policy for Japan.

For Future Defense

While hoping peace may be preserved, the United States is making future plans with one eye on the defense picture if there should be another war. Congress is now weighing two issues of vital importance in this connection: peacetime conscription and the unification of the armed forces.

Neither of these is a new idea, but controversies over both have taken on new dimensions in the light of World War II experience. The atomic bomb in particular has changed our estimates of what future wars will be like and has convinced most people that we must think of the problems of defense in different terms.

To proponents of peacetime military

training, the lesson of the last five years is that we must have a large military force ready for action at a moment's notice. If another war comes, it will come suddenly and we will not have time to build up our armed strength. Hence the creation of a large reserve of trained men by requiring all fit young men to give a year of service is essential.

President Truman, who is among those favoring the peacetime draft, urges that every young man be called up either when he reaches the age of 18 or when he finishes high school, if the latter comes later. His feeling is that the year of training can introduce each conscript to all the weapons and branches of the armed forces and— even more important—train him in soldierly habits. After the year of service, the conscript would remain for six years in a "general reserve" which would be called up immediately in case of emergency.

Conscription's opponents feel that the atomic bomb and the other weapons of mass destruction which may follow it make a big army useless. They point to the testimony of scientists that it is unlikely that a real defense against atomic attack can be developed. The conscription issue will be discussed at length in an early issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.

Pearl Harbor provides the strongest argument for those who advocate the merging of the armed forces in a single defense organization. General Marshall, chief spokesman for the idea, has pointed out that lack of coordination among the different services contributed mightily to the disaster which overtook us at the start of this war.

Opponents of the merger idea, most of whom represent the Navy and Marine Corps, feel that a unified armed force would be unwieldy because of its very size. They cite the accomplishments of the services cooperating under separate command as evidence that the independent services can work successfully together.

The proposed unification of the services would abolish the present War and Navy Departments and create in their place a single Department of National Defense with a single cabinet member at its head. Under this official, separate undersecretaries

would administer the affairs of the Army, Navy, Air Forces, and other defense units.

French Assembly

Tomorrow, November 6, France's newly elected National Assembly meets for the first time. The Assembly, product of the first free national elections France has seen since 1936, will take the first steps toward giving the French people the new constitution and government their ballots demanded a few weeks ago. The next seven months will be spent in drafting a replacement for the constitution of



LAMBERT IN CHICAGO 509
The road to true democracy

the Third Republic—the French government which prevailed from 1875, after the displacement of Napoleon III, to the time of France's fall to the Germans.

Whatever the final details of the new constitution and the machinery it provides, two things are clear about France's future government—it will probably continue for some time under the leadership of General de Gaulle, and it will be more radical than any government France had in the years leading up to World War II.

A decisive majority of the 24,000,000 men and women taking part in the election gave their endorsement to General de Gaulle. As a result, one of the first things the new Assembly will do will be to give de Gaulle more authority than he enjoys as head of a merely provisional government.

An overwhelming majority of the French voters gave their endorsement to three leftist parties—the Communist, the Socialist, and the Popular Republican Movement. Parties like the Radical Socialist, which played an important role in French politics before the war, were seen to have extremely small followings.

It is expected that the three leading parties will form a coalition cabinet under de Gaulle's leadership. De Gaulle himself wants some of the old moderate and conservative parties represented in the cabinet along with these three.

The decided swing of French sentiment to the left in the election has spurred the government's plans for continuing the nationalization of key industries. Although an ambitious program of nationalization was started earlier, it was virtually abandoned after the coal mines had been taken over by the government. Now, government ownership may be extended to all major producing industries.



EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., United States delegate to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations, as he addressed a recent meeting conducted by the United Nations Association in London. In the group are British Prime Minister Clement Attlee and former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Among the notable features of the French election was the large representation accorded to women. In this first national balloting in which women voted, 31 women won seats in the Assembly. This is about six per cent of the total and a five per cent larger representation than American women have in the United States Congress.

Crisis over Palestine

The quarrels of Palestine's Jews and Arabs have always been charged with threats of wider international conflict. Now some of these threats have moved closer as the Arab League has risen to challenge American support of Jewish claims.

It was President Truman who precipitated the crisis by requesting that British Prime Minister Attlee admit 100,000 European Jewish refugees into Palestine immediately. Although Attlee has long been sympathetic to the Jews, he announced his government was unwilling to take this step without Arab approval.

In opposing the admission of new Jews into Palestine, the Arabs have brought forth more than their usual battery of arguments about the length of time they have occupied the country in comparison with the length of time the Jews have lived there. Arabia's King Ibn Saud, a leader of the League, has cited a letter written by President Roosevelt after his meeting with him last February. In the letter, the late President promised that the United States would take no action on the Palestine question without consulting Arab interests as well as those of the Jews. Its position strengthened by this commitment, the Arab League means to keep on fighting attempts to admit more Jews into Palestine.

But President Truman is not committed to follow promises made by his predecessor in office. And it is agreed that sufficiently strong pressure from him would probably turn the tide and



USS FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. Launched on April 29, 1945, the USS Franklin D. Roosevelt was commissioned in a special Navy Day ceremony, October 27, in the New York Navy Yard. The vessel is a 45,000-ton aircraft carrier.

China were the prize fought for by forces of the Communists and those controlled by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Spokesmen for both the Communists and the Chungking government charge the other with starting hostilities. The central government authorities contend that the Communists, under Mao Tse-tung, had launched three major offensives, whereas the Communists assert that Chiang had hurled 800,000 forces against them.

Whatever validity there may be to these charges and countercharges, the situation in China is regarded as extremely serious. The outbursts came at a time that negotiations between the Communists and the central government were under way at Chungking. The hopes which had been held out for a peaceful solution to the problem have been shattered by the outbreak of hostilities on a large scale.

Brazilian War Clouds

Although the date of their scheduled national election is less than a month away, Brazil's leading political factions seem likely to settle their differences without waiting to read the ballots. As this is written, rumors of revolution are all over the country.

If there is a civil war in Brazil, its attacking vanguard will probably be led by Major General Eduardo Gomes, a candidate for the presidency in the coming election. Gomes has long fought the Vargas regime and was in part responsible for the present dictator's acceptance of the idea of an election.

Aftermath in Argentina

Now that things have quieted down in Argentina, it is clear that the government of President Edelmiro Farrell is more strongly under the domination of military factions than ever. Of the 12 men now included in the cabinet, nine belong to the Army, Navy, or Air Force, and only three are civilians. A military man, General Juan Pistarini, has taken over former Vice President Peron's job.

Although Peron succeeded in riding the waves of revolution and counter-revolution without losing power, democratic elements in Argentina are as firmly opposed to him as ever. From independent labor unions, employers, political parties, and press associations

have come stories of how Peron engineered the strikes and demonstrations he used in maneuvering his way back to power. It is charged that armed gangs of Peronistas, as his henchmen are called, acting under the protection of pro-Peron police, broke up the machinery in industrial plants and terrorized workers into staying off their jobs.

Strikes in Britain

Britain, no less than the United States, has found her reconversion period turbulent with labor disputes. In her case, trouble has centered on the dock workers, who have been out on strike for more than a month in violation of orders from their unions.

The dock workers' strike is serious from both the political angle and the economic angle. Economically, it has threatened the entire British population by creating a serious bottleneck in food distribution. With 40,000 of Britain's estimated 150,000 dock workers idle, vital food cargoes were piling up in British ports until the government decided to use troops to fill in for the striking stevedores.

This action has had serious political consequences. Protesting against it, the dock workers threaten that they

may precipitate a general strike throughout Britain. If such a thing should happen, it would discredit the government and probably force the present Labor Party leadership out of office.

Besides objecting to the use of troops for strikebreaking purposes, the dock workers are protesting against the existing government machinery for settling labor disputes. They claim that the government must completely revise its conciliation agencies before they will accept its decision on their wage and working condition demands.

Venezuela's Problem

If the new Venezuelan government is to benefit its people, it will have to find solutions for two basic problems. One concerns petroleum. At present Venezuela rivals Russia as the world's second producer of oil (the United States is first). But this vast natural resource has been of little benefit to the people as a whole. Profits have poured into the pockets of a few extremely rich Venezuelans and a number of foreigners. It has stimulated boom conditions, forcing prices to exorbitant levels without providing correspondingly high wage levels for the people. Most of the 4,000,000 Spanish-Indian people are wretchedly poor.

The second problem is that of food. At best Venezuela has to import a great share of her foodstuffs and most of the people are under-nourished. The country is a third larger than Texas, but fully half of it is an uninhabited wasteland, and much of the rest is mountainous, forested, or subject to periodic floods. Farming methods are primitive. And the petroleum boom has lured away many workers and created a severe farm labor shortage.

Venezuela exports significant quantities of coffee and cocoa, but her business life is overwhelmingly dominated by oil. For the future, a more diversified economic life would benefit the nation and provide insurance against the day when oil will run out. Reforms in land ownership, modernized methods of agriculture, and flood prevention measures in the cattle country are all needed if the food situation is to improve.



President Truman, as he appeared before Congress to deliver his special message requesting universal military training.

force both British and Arabs to accept fulfillment of at least some of the Zionists' demands.

Chinese Civil War

Last week, it appeared that civil war which had been feared ever since VJ Day, had broken out in China. Although still an undeclared civil war, an estimated 1,000,000 Chinese troops were involved in combat in several sections of the country. Eleven provinces in north, south, and central

SMILES

Joe: See that boy over there annoying Mary?

Jim: Why, he isn't even looking at her.

Joe: That's what's annoying her.

Hostess: My dear, where did you get that wonderful string of pearls? You don't mind my asking?

Guest: Not at all. They came from oysters.

Anne: I hear Mildred is reducing.

Nan: Yes, she's cutting down expenses.

Bob: I dropped my watch in the Potomac river over a year ago and it's been running ever since.

Bill: What? The same watch?

Bob: No, the Potomac.

Professor: This plant belongs to the Begonia family.

Elderly Lady: Ah, yes. How nice of you to look after it while they're on vacation.

Book Salesman: This book, sir, will do exactly half your work for you.

Customer: Good. I'll take two copies.

Fond Mother (watching 2-year old son): He's been walking like that for almost a year.

Bored Visitor: Amazing! Can't you make him sit down?



"Now here's one that, if he doesn't like it, your husband can have fun kicking it right out of the house."

Nuremberg Trials to Open November 20

(Concluded from page 1)

are condemned, mere membership in them will serve to condemn their rank-and-file workers.

The two dozen Nazi leaders were indicted on a four-part accusation, drawn up by American, British, Russian, and French jurists working together on the Allied War Crimes Commission. Some of the defendants are accused on all counts, some on a lesser number.

The first and broadest charge is conspiracy—participating in the overall plan of war crimes and crimes against humanity as defined by the charter of the Allied military tribunal. The three charges covered under this heading are crimes against the peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

Crimes against the peace mean the planning, provoking, and waging of aggressive war and also the violation of international treaties. War crimes include violating the established rules of warfare, murdering and ill treating war prisoners, killing hostages, and devastating enemy lands without military justification.

Under the fourth charge—crimes against humanity—are included the most ghastly Nazi excesses against civilians, both in Germany and in the occupied areas of Europe. Here, the extermination campaigns against



WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL. Members of the United Nations Tribunal for the trial of major Nazi war criminals. Left to right: M. Donnedieu de Vabre of France; Francis Biddle, United States; Lord Justice Lawrence, Great Britain; General Nikitchenko, Soviet Union.

By their membership in the League of Nations, most of the countries of the world were committed to seek peaceful ways of reconciling conflicts which might arise. Under the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, 45 nations of the world were even more closely bound.

Even before the First World War, the great nations had pledged themselves to observe certain humane considerations if they did resort to war. Notably, the Geneva Convention, signed by more than 30 countries in 1907, outlawed the more brutal methods of warfare and set humane standards for the treatment of prisoners.

But there was no real way of enforcing these agreements. And there was no provision for trying and punishing those who violated them. Existing international machinery could only try to prevent the outbreak of war and promote the peaceful settlement of disputes.

After other great wars, little was done to bring the guilty to justice through formal trials. More than 100 years ago, Napoleon was recognized as an international criminal. But, instead of bringing him to trial, the nations which had brought about his downfall condemned him among themselves and, by an agreement signed in Paris in 1815, exiled him to the island of St. Helena.

During World War I, the Allied peoples were conscious of aggressive warfare as a definite crime and of those who engineered it as international criminals. At one time, there was a strong movement in favor of hanging Kaiser Wilhelm and punishing his chief henchmen.

Once the war was over, lists of war criminals were drawn up and a few half-hearted attempts were made to arrange for their trial. But the Kaiser, who, as political leader of Germany, was considered primarily responsible for his country's policies, escaped to Holland. When Holland refused to turn him over to the Allies for trial, he was permitted to live out the rest of his life in peaceful exile. Some German war leaders were tried by the new republican government of Germany, but most were given light sentences and many lived to return to prominence.

Thus, in arranging for the trial of Germany's World War II leaders, the

Allied military tribunal is blazing new trails in international law. It is a task beset with problems. The first questions it raised concerned the definition of war crimes and the assignment of penalties. Taking into account the different views of the four nations represented on the tribunal, definitions were finally worked out on the basis of previous international agreements and the accepted principles of all civilized nations.

A second important question the Allied judges confronted in preparing to try the Nazi leaders concerned the *ex post facto* rule in law, according to which no one may be held accountable for an offense committed before there is a definite law against it. Since the world has not previously recognized international laws against many of the crimes the Nazis have committed, is it legally right to punish the Nazis for them now?

The Allied military tribunal has answered this question affirmatively on the ground that while legal procedure had never been worked out definitely on international crimes such as those perpetrated by the Hitler regime, the moral wrongs involved have always been recognized. Walter Lippmann elaborates this idea by saying:

"Properly understood, the *ex post facto* rule prohibits legislation which makes an act done before the passage of the law criminal which was innocent when done. If, for example, Congress in 1945 passed a law making it a crime for a physicist to talk about atomic energy, no physicist who had talked about atomic energy in 1944 could be punished under that law. But these men are charged, among other things, with the murder of civilians, the enslave-

ment of civilians, and looting. These were never innocent acts. They were crimes under all laws, in all countries, including Germany, when these men took control of the German state. In charging Goering, Hess, et al., with murder, the Allies have not invented a new crime which was an innocent act before the murders were committed."

There are also deeper questions involved in the trial of the 23 Nazi chieftains. In a world which recognizes the idea of national sovereignty—the right of a government to do as it will within its own territory to its own citizens—can an international tribunal undertake to pass judgment on political leaders for crimes against their own people?

The persecution of political opponents among the German people themselves is part of the "crimes against humanity" charged up to the Nuremberg defendants. Many people feel that if such things are to be recognized as crimes, all governments with oppressive policies should be made answerable to international authority for their actions.

And how far down the line shall the accusation of war criminals be carried? Already, minor Allied military courts have been trying lesser Nazis for war crimes.

On the upper levels, it is easy to assign responsibility. There is little doubt that Goering, Hess, and the other top Nazis were directly responsible for innumerable atrocities, and for policies which led others to commit atrocities. But those lower on the scale often defend themselves by saying that they acted on orders from military or governmental superiors and that they had no choice but to obey. While these things still remain morally wrong, it becomes increasingly difficult to assign the exact degree of responsibility which should be borne by any individual, particularly when that individual's mind had long been at the mercy of propaganda and mis-education.



Robert H. Jackson

U. S. Supreme Court associate justice who will act as this country's chief prosecutor at the trial of major Nazi criminals.

Poles and Jews, the enslavement of workers, and the persecution of political prisoners are catalogued as criminal.

The trial of top Nazi war leaders, scheduled to begin on November 20, will command world attention as a further step in the Allied campaign to root out Nazism and all it stands for. But its importance goes beyond this, for it represents the first international effort, not only to outlaw wars of aggression and the atrocities that go with them, but also to set definite penalties for the violation of international laws and treaties.

Previously, warmaking has been regulated largely by custom and pacts among nations. After World War I, for example, the great powers agreed to give up war as a means of settling their differences and signed a number of pacts in token of their good faith.



HITLER and other Nazi leaders at the peak of their power—a parade in Berlin on the eve of the Second World War.

List of Terms in Industrial Disputes

The following terms are among those most frequently used in connection with labor problems and industrial disputes. It may help our readers to familiarize themselves with terms which often come into the news.

Arbitration—a method of settling an industrial dispute in which an outside agency, such as a committee or board or a government agency passes judgment on the conflicting claims of management and the workers. The decision of the arbitration agency is binding upon both employer and employees. There are two types of arbitration, compulsory and voluntary. Compulsory arbitration, in the generally accepted sense, means that labor and management are obliged by law to submit their dispute to arbitration after all other methods of settlement have failed. Voluntary arbitration means that while there may be no legal compulsion to submit the dispute to arbitration, both parties agree to do so either in a specific case or through a special agreement between the union and management. Organized labor in general and a large segment of management in this country are unalterably opposed to compulsory arbitration, whereas large groups favor machinery for some form of voluntary arbitration (see article on page 1).

Blacklist—a list of workers who have been active in union activities. The list is circulated privately among employers for the purpose of preventing the "blacklisted" persons from being reemployed. Since the passage of the National Labor Relations Act, blacklisting has become less frequent.

Boycott—a general movement to refrain from buying the product or service of an employer against whom a strike has been called. Boycotts may also be launched against employers who hire union labor—a practice which was quite frequent in the early period of American labor history.

Check-off system—an arrangement whereby the employer deducts from workers' wages the dues, fines, and other charges which the union imposes upon its members. Whether or not the check-off system shall prevail is determined generally by the contract between union and management.

Closed shop—a factory or plant in which only members of a union are employed. Workers must remain members of the union in order to retain employment. Workers must be members of the union at the time of hiring. In some cases, the union supplies workers directly from its list of members. In others, the employer hires them, provided they become union members at the time they are employed. One of the principal objectives of organized labor today is the extension of the closed shop throughout American industry. (Compare with open shop, union shop, preferential shop, exclusive bargaining shop, maintenance of membership shop.)

Collective bargaining—the method of determining, through negotiation, such matters as wage rates, hours of work, vacations, provisions for illness, and other working conditions. The negotiations or "bargaining" are conducted by representatives of the union and the employer or his representatives. Collective bargaining involves a genuine give-and-take attitude on the part of both labor and

management. Under existing law, all employers are bound to bargain collectively with their workers, although they are not forced to reach an agreement.

Company union—a union composed of workers in a single plant. Sometimes called an employee-representative plan. The union is usually dominated by the employer and frequently financed by him. Because company unions were seldom truly independent they were outlawed by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935.

Craft union—a union composed of workers who do the same type of work, regardless of the industry in which they are employed. A craft union is made up of skilled workers,

ers, the United Steel Workers. One of the principal purposes of the industrial union was to organize the great body of workers in the mass-production industries. The growth of industrial unions has been rapid during the last 10 years.

Injunction—a court order which forbids a person or group of persons to do certain things which, in the opinion of the court, would cause irreparable damage to someone else. Injunction was once a favorite method of preventing strikes. Their use has now been greatly restricted by law.

Jurisdictional dispute—there are several types of jurisdictional disputes, which are controversies between unions. Two unions may fight over

nance of membership is usually accompanied by the check-off system.

Mediation—a method of settling an industrial dispute by which an outside person or agency is called to act as a go-between. The mediation board or committee attempts to work out a solution of the dispute which will be mutually acceptable. Mediation differs from arbitration in that the mediation agent cannot lay down a decision which will be binding upon both labor and management.

Open shop—theoretically, a shop or factory which employs workers without discrimination between union and nonunion members. In practice, an open shop has been one which favored nonunion members.



AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, as at present, industrial disputes increased throughout the United States. In those days, labor did not enjoy the federally guaranteed right to organize and bargain collectively with employers, and violence was prevalent. The picture above shows a meeting of workers in a factory during the period immediately following the First World War.

such as electricians, plumbers, carpenters. In the early days of the organized labor movement, most workers were organized along craft lines.

Exclusive bargaining shop—a plant or factory in which the union is recognized as the sole bargaining agent for all employees, whether union members or not.

Featherbedding—a policy of enforcing unnecessary work or jobs in order to give special privileges to union members. For example, a union may insist upon employing a certain number of stagehands or musicians irrespective of the necessity of such a number. Employers may also engage in "featherbedding" by keeping more workers than they actually need at any time. This practice was fairly prevalent during the war because of labor shortages. Employers hoarded labor in this way in order to have the necessary workers when their needs would become greater.

Industrial union—in this type of union all workers in a certain industry belong to the same union, regardless of the type of work they do. Some of the large industrial unions are the United Mine Workers (founded in 1890), the United Automobile Work-

the question of which one has the right to perform a certain type of work. Two unions may have a dispute as to which one has the right to represent the workers in a given plant. The latter type of dispute frequently occurs when both a craft union and an industrial union exist in the same plant. Many strikes have occurred as a result of jurisdictional disputes.

Labor spy—a person hired by an employer to go about in a factory or shop disguised as an ordinary worker to find out which employees are active supporters of a union or leaders of a strike in order that they may be discharged or blacklisted. Sometimes labor spies themselves actually commit acts of violence or sabotage which may be blamed upon the union to discredit it in the eyes of the public.

Lockout—the reverse of a strike. A lockout is the closing down of a factory by the employer in order to compel the workers to accept the conditions laid down by him.

Maintenance of membership shop—a plant in which no one is forced to join a union but in which all members must remain in good standing (keep up their dues, etc.) so long as the union contract is in effect. Maintenance

Picketing—a weapon used by strikers to call their grievances to the attention of the public and to win public support. They establish a picket line in order to air their grievances and request the public not to patronize the establishment. Picketing is legal so long as it does not involve violence.

Preferential shop—union members are given preference in hiring and lay-offs. But workers are not obliged to join the union in order to keep their jobs.

Speed-up—a method sometimes used by employers to compel workers to work to the limit of their endurance. In large plants, the purpose is accomplished by speeding up the assembly lines.

Sympathetic strike—a strike in which workers in related industries or factories join in the strike although they have no grievance themselves.

Union shop—a plant in which non-union workers may be hired, although they must join the union within a specified time in order to hold their jobs. The employer retains complete control over hiring.

Wildcat strike—a strike which is called without the approval of the union.

Suggested Study Guide for Students

Labor-Management

1. What are the leading organizations represented at the Labor-Management Conference in Washington?

2. Why will it be hard for these groups to agree upon a program for settling industrial disputes?

3. When did the government first guarantee workers the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers?

4. What government agency protects the right of workers to form unions and decides, in case of a controversy, which union in a particular plant shall represent the workers?

5. What is meant by collective bargaining? Explain briefly the procedure by which it is carried out.

6. Briefly describe the role of the Labor Department's Conciliation Service in seeking to prevent industrial strife.

7. What are the main suggestions being proposed to strengthen the machinery for the peaceful settlement of labor-employer disputes?

Discussion

The point is being frequently made these days that we can no longer permit industrial warfare at home, just as we can no longer permit conflicts among nations. Do you believe that the two situations—national and international—can be logically compared? Do you feel that they are essentially the same kind of problem, that they have anything in common, or do you feel that it is far-fetched to make a comparison between them?

What do you think is a strong argument that can be made in favor of compulsory arbitration? What is a strong argument that can be made against it?

Would you favor or oppose some plan of enforced mediation such as that which is followed in the railway industry? Elaborate your answer.

Of the plans being suggested for reducing industrial strife, which do you think would be most effective? Do you believe that the majority of workers and employers would agree to your solution?

Reading

"Charter for Labor Peace," *Business Week*, August 11. It describes Senator Vandenberg's proposal for industry-worker conferences.

"Opportunity Knocks in Labor Problems," by James Tanham, *Nation's Business*, August, 1945. A reasoned discussion of labor problems, with emphasis on the need of good employer-employee relations.

"Toward a Bigger Pie," by E. S. Grant, *Survey Graphic*, June. A code of principles adopted by Labor and Management, and its importance in establishing industrial peace and security.

"Labor Faces a Crisis," by William M. Leiserson, *American Magazine*, January, 1945. The author of this article is one of the nation's foremost authorities on labor problems, having served as chairman of the National Mediation Board and member of the National Labor Relations Board. In this article, he describes the machinery which he feels is necessary for the settlement of industrial disputes in peacetime.

In addition to the magazine articles listed above, an excellent new book which gives concisely the background

material on labor is *Labor in America* by Harold U. Faulkner and Mark Starr (New York: Harpers. \$1.60). The book contains a brief history of the labor movement, a description of unions and the machinery for settling industrial disputes, and many other related subjects.

Although not concerned solely with labor problems, Stuart Chase's *Democracy Under Pressure* (New York: Twentieth Century Fund. \$1) is particularly timely in connection with the labor-management conference. It is

come an issue in preparing the legal case against Nazi leaders?

6. How is the issue of national sovereignty involved in the Nuremberg trials?

7. Why is it said that these trials will mark the beginning of a new era in international law?

Discussion

While there is almost universal agreement on the guilt of the Nazi leaders and on the necessity of punishing them for their criminal acts, there are

Nearly all of us shirked our responsibilities in the days before the war. We committed the offense of not discharging our obligations as citizens in a democracy. No one would suggest that we committed a *legal* offense, but few would deny that we did commit a *moral* offense through our negative action. Here are some questions to consider in this connection:

Do you think that Americans, who see so clearly the guilt of Nazi war criminals, have sufficient feeling of moral guilt for not having worked harder in the years before the war to keep the peace?

Do you feel that the majority of Americans are working hard enough along this line at the present time?

Do you believe that the trial and punishment of thousands of Axis war criminals will tend to keep future ambitious leaders from waging aggression?

In your opinion, should the trials be held whether or not they have any effect in checking future aggression?

To what extent do you think that the masses of German people are responsible for the acts of their leaders?

Reading

There have not been any good recent articles on this subject, but these which appeared last year deal with the basic issues involved in the trials:

"Nazi War Criminals," by J. K. Pollock, *Current History*, April, 1944.

"Punishing War Criminals," by Raymond Moley, *Newsweek*, December 11, 1944.

"Fast Work on War Criminals," *Collier's*, November 11, 1944.

Miscellaneous

1. What economic changes has the government of Czechoslovakia recently made?

2. Explain the position of the late President Roosevelt toward the Palestine question. How does it compare with that of President Truman?

3. Which of the French parties made the greatest gains in the recent elections?

4. What will be the main function of the French Assembly which meets tomorrow, November 6?

5. Why does General of the Army Marshall believe our armed services should be united into a single Department of National Defense?

6. On what grounds did President Truman recommend the enactment of legislation for compulsory military training?

7. Define the following terms: (a) Check-off system; (b) maintenance of membership shop; (c) featherbedding; (d) jurisdictional dispute.

8. What are the two main problems with which the new government of Venezuela must deal?

Pronunciations

Dachau—dah'kow—ow as in how
Hans Frank—hahns' frahnk'
Hermann Goering—hair'mahn gu'ring—u as in burn

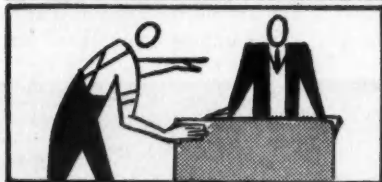
Gustav Jodl—goos'tahf yodl'
Wilhelm Keitel—veel'helm ki'tel—i as in ice

Juan Pizarini—hwahn' pees-tah-rec'nee

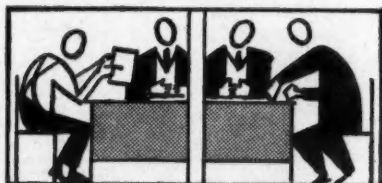
Joachim von Ribbentrop—yoe-ah'keem fon' rib'en-trop—o as in go

Sauckel—sow'kel—ow as in how
Seys-Inquart—sis'-i as in ice—in-quahrt

MEDIATION



EMPLOYER AND WORKER DISAGREE



MEDIATOR TALKS WITH BOTH



MEDIATOR ADVISES WITH WORKER AND EMPLOYER



EMPLOYER AND WORKER SATISFIED

MEDIATOR HELPS PEOPLE TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES BUT DOES NOT IMPOSE BINDING DECISION

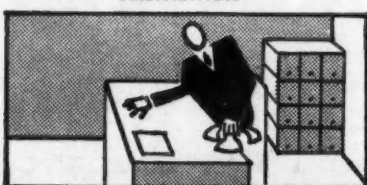
ARBITRATION



EMPLOYER AND WORKER FAIL TO AGREE



WORKER AND EMPLOYER SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION



ARBITRATOR STUDIES CASE AND PREPARES DECISION



BOTH LISTEN TO DECISION OF ARBITRATOR AND ARE BOUND BY IT

THE ARBITRATOR RENDERS A DECISION BY HELPING TO INTERPRET AGREEMENT OR CONTRACT

FROM "THE AMERICAN STORY OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS"

devoted to the subject of pressure groups in America and covers the role which both organized business and industry and organized labor play in shaping national economic policy. Mr. Chase is frequently critical of the tactics of both labor and industry.

Nuremberg Trials

1. Can you name eight of the Nazi leaders who will be tried at Nuremberg?

2. What will be the policy of the Allies toward members of such Nazi Party organizations as the Gestapo and SA Storm Troops?

3. Briefly describe the four broad counts on which the Nazis will be tried.

4. Name six of the Nazi leaders who have been indicted as war criminals.

5. What is meant by the *ex post facto* rule in law, and how did it be-

come an issue in preparing the legal case against Nazi leaders?

There are millions of people in the peace-loving nations who saw the clouds of war gathering and who nevertheless failed to do anything to dispel them while there was still time. These people were too absorbed in their little personal affairs to take any interest in national or international problems. They refused to cooperate in working out a solution of the world's ills and conflicting outlooks. They refused to demand that their governments take action while there was time.